

Army Takes Control of East Beirut From Lebanese Christian Militias

New York Times Service

BEIRUT — The Lebanese regular army took over control of East Beirut on Tuesday from the Christian militias who had ruled there for the past eight years.

Army units at the same time strengthened their positions in the mainly Moslem western section of the capital, where they have been in charge for the past five months.

About 4,000 soldiers fanned out over an area extending from the northern outskirts of Beirut to Ouzai on the Mediterranean coast in the southern suburbs, where 1,300 U.S. marines serving in the multinational peacekeeping force have their positions.

The army had been given sweeping powers to maintain law and order in what has been described as the "greater Beirut" area under a decree issued after an emergency meeting of the cabinet Monday night.

Public assembly of a military nature or which aims at disturbing the peace was banned. Lebanon's information minister, Roger Chikhan, said that public and democratic freedoms were unaffected by the decree and that there would be no press censorship.

However, government sources were quoted in newspapers Tuesday as saying that the press is expected to exercise self-censorship.

The president of the Lebanese press association, Mohammed Bashbashi, appealed to Lebanon's editors to cooperate with the au-

thorities in making the mission of the army a success.

No incidents were reported during the takeover in East Beirut by the government troops. Christian militia sources said the entry of the army had been negotiated with the Phalangist Party, the group which commands the militias.

The Lebanese Forces militia, believed to number about 3,000 troops, were reported to have moved their heavy weapons from East Beirut to strongholds in the hills northeast of here. The weapons are known to include Israeli-supplied tanks and heavy artillery.

Phalangist sources said the Christian militias will not for the time being give up their control of one of the five piers at Beirut's harbor. The pier, through which goods are imported without government control, is a source of income for the militias estimated at \$250 million a year.

President Amin Gemayel inspected Tuesday the camps the army has set up in East Beirut. On Monday the president, dressed in a military uniform in his capacity as supreme commander of the armed forces and flanked by senior army officers, told the troops preparing to take their posts in the Christian sector. "The eyes of the world are upon you and will judge whether the Lebanese state is able to rise again."

Following the deployment, Beirut remains virtually the only Lebanese area under the control of the government. About 25,000 Israeli troops occupy the southern part of the country, while an estimated 30,000 Syrian soldiers and 7,000 Palestinian guerrillas occupy northern and eastern Lebanon.

On Tuesday, Lebanese government sources refused to comment on reports from Jerusalem that agreement in principle had been reached between Israeli and Lebanese officials on integrating the 1,500 Christian militiamen in southern Lebanon commanded by Major Saad Haddad, a former Lebanese Army officer, into the Lebanese Army.

■ **Syria Pullout Vow Reported**

France's external relations minister, Claude Cheysson, said Tuesday that he had ascertained Syria's readiness to withdraw from Lebanon when Israeli forces were pulled back. Reuters reported from Damascus.

Mr. Cheysson, speaking at a news conference after a meeting with President Hafez al-Assad, said: "We are not seeking partial withdrawal from Lebanese territory but seeking to have Lebanese authority restored over all parts of Lebanon within the recognized international border."

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Mr. Chambers said no one had yet been identified from the remains found in the back yard and that identification of the dead might never be completed.

Mr. Briers said that detectives digging in the garden of the Crickelewood house on Tuesday also found part of a jawbone with some teeth. This could enable police to identify the apparent victim through dental records.

The police trainees were helping detectives who have already dug up a pile of human bones in the yard. They were called in from nearby Hendon Police College to search a weeded 60-foot (18-meter) strip of ground behind the house.

Press reports quoted detectives as saying larger parts of victims are believed to have been put in trash cans, removed by garbage collectors and taken to public garbage dumps.

Mr. Briers is the only victim to

have been identified so far with certainty.

Police suspect that the bodies of 15 or 14 drifters are buried around the house. If this were confirmed, it would be Britain's worst mass murder case.

Geoffrey Chambers, the Scotland Yard detective chief superintendent who is leading the mass murder investigation, said Monday night that detectives had established possible identities for six of those believed to have been killed.

Mr. Chambers said the search would take up to another week. He said all the bones found in the yard so far were from persons who had been dead for at least three years.

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The opposition had charged his party with making secret agreements with the Communists. He denied rumors that the Communists would be given positions in the government.

Mr. Kyprianou said that he would meet shortly with UN Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar to exchange views on the Cyprus talks.

Mr. Kyprianou also said he would raise the Cyprus problem at the nonaligned summit in New Delhi early next month and then go to the United Nations at the end of March or early April.

Mr. Kyprianou said that the Greek Cypriots had already made important concessions in accepting the principle of a "biregional federation," which he said would have been unthinkable in the past.

He said he would go to Athens to discuss strategy with the Greek prime minister, Andreas Papandreou, who has launched a crusade for the internationalization of the Cyprus problem and the withdrawal of Turkish forces.

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He suggested that the United States and other Western countries could exercise influence on Turkey to demonstrate greater flexibility and stability, despite the fact that there has been no progress on the Cyprus problem.

Mr. Kyprianou charged that the UN-sponsored dialogue between the Turkish and Greek Cypriot communities had been "reduced to two monologues" and could not produce results.

He attributed his unexpectedly strong victory of more than 56 percent of the vote to public confidence in his past five years record of "economic and social progress and stability, despite the fact that there has been no progress on the Cyprus problem."

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'Nits and Gnats' Are Bugging Reagan Less

News Coverage of President's Debatable Assertions Has Dwindled

By Steven R. Weisman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan's aides used to bemoan "vibes" of disinformation at suggestions that he had given mangled and perhaps misleading accounts of his policies on, or current events in general. That doesn't seem to happen as much anymore.

Indeed, the president continues to make debatable assertions of fact, but news accounts do not deal with them as extensively as they once did. In the view of White House officials, the declining news coverage mirrors a decline in interest of the general public.

Speaking anonymously, the officials talk of the debate over some of Mr. Reagan's statements as "nits and gnats" and "muds here and there." The public, they say, recognizes that Mr. Reagan's larger points are accurate even if some details are open to debate.

For example, Mr. Reagan said at a news conference a few weeks ago that "just the other day" he had read an article quoting the "Ten Commandments" of Lenin to the effect that Soviet leaders reserved the right to lie and cheat to advance the cause of socialism.

After the statement, the White House acknowledged Lenin did not issue "Ten Commandments" as such.

Lyndon K. Allin, a deputy White House press secretary, said Mr. Reagan got the reference from a clipping sent by a friend citing 10 different "Leninisms."

At a more recent news conference, Mr.

Reagan said with some exasperation that "in spite of all the talk, and the term 'budget cuts,' there have been no budget cuts" in his administration. What had been cut, he said, was the rate of growth in federal spending.

In fact, many programs have been cut since Mr. Reagan took office. In 1981, the government spent \$9.2 billion on training and employment programs, compared with \$5.2 billion in the current year. Mr. Reagan's budget seeks to cut the programs still further in 1984.

The amount spent by the federal government for elementary, secondary and vocational education programs in 1981 was \$7 billion. This year, it is \$6.5 billion and Mr. Reagan wants to cut that figure in 1984.

Responding to this, David R. Gergen, the White House communications director, said Mr. Reagan had "on more than one occasion said that some individual programs have been cut, but that in the aggregate the budget continues to grow."

"It is that point that people have a hard time understanding, and that the press doesn't emphasize," Mr. Gergen said.

In his radio address Saturday, Mr. Reagan said that despite what was being said by "the misery merchants" and "the doom and gloomsters," his administration had increased spending in "the social safety net" by "about one-fourth."

Specifically, he said that spending had grown 24 percent, to \$93 billion, in the area of "welfare, medical, nutrition and housing assistance for our most needy citizens, plus compensation for the unemployed."

What he did not say was that two-thirds of that increase was due to the increased cost of unemployment compensation brought on by the recession. Actual spending for welfare and housing has gone down since 1981, and Mr. Reagan proposes to reduce it further.

Another questionable assertion came with reference to military spending. A week ago, at a meeting with editorial page editors, the president asserted that he had not actually increased military spending by much more than had been proposed by President Jimmy Carter.

Specifically, Mr. Reagan said Mr. Carter had "recognized" the nation's needs by proposing a five-year buildup of the military just before leaving office.

"And we are now adding only about \$3 billion a year to what their plan was," Mr. Gergen said.

The Reagan administration has added about \$3 billion a year to Mr. Carter's proposed military spending in 1982 and 1983. But the president proposes to add \$6 billion in 1984, \$16 billion in 1985 and \$22 billion in 1986.

White House officials say the public is not misled by these statements of Mr. Reagan, adding that in each case the president is simply trying to make a larger point that is accurate.

■ Reagan Press Conference

The White House announced Tuesday that President Reagan would hold a press conference Wednesday evening. Reuters reported from Washington.

Arabs Delaying Aid to Lebanon, Shultz Says

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State George P. Shultz said Tuesday that Saudi Arabia and other Arab states were holding off giving reconstruction aid to Lebanon until they were certain Israeli and other foreign forces were withdrawn from that country.

Testifying before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Mr. Shultz in effect acknowledged that the administration's hopes of securing large-scale Saudi assistance for Lebanon now seemed dependent on whether Saudi Arabia was satisfied with the results of the U.S.-led mediation efforts to secure Israel, Syrian and Palestine Liberation Organization withdrawals from Lebanon.

Most of Mr. Shultz's testimony was taken up with broad international economic questions, but he was asked by Senator Rudy Boschwitz, a Minnesota Republican who is chairman of the Middle East subcommittee, whether the drop in oil prices was preventing Saudi Arabia from fulfilling its plans to aid Lebanon.

Mr. Shultz responded that despite the drop in prices, Saudi Ar-

bia had "very large" assets built up through its previous oil income, and "they are not broke by a long shot."

But he added that the question of how much Arab money, flowing into Lebanon, particularly from Saudi Arabia, "no doubt will depend on how successful we are in our efforts to get the foreign forces out of Lebanon and to have an independent Lebanon emerge as a country able to govern itself."

"And at this point, we are not there yet," he said, "so people who are thinking about putting money in, there are waiting to see what happens."

U.S. Environment Agency, Employee Settle Dispute

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Environmental Protection Agency has reached a negotiated settlement with an official whose charges that the agency was mismanaging its toxic waste programs prompted several congressional investigations.

The agreement was with Hugh B. Kaufman, a special assistant in

the United States should increase its contribution to the International Monetary Fund by \$8.4 billion, Morris Draper and Philip C. Huber, to reach an accord between Israel and Lebanon that would end the Israeli military presence in Lebanon, which came about as a result of last summer's Israeli invasion of that country. As part of the efforts, the United States is also working to secure the withdrawal of the Syrian forces from eastern Lebanon and PLO forces from northern Lebanon.

Mr. Shultz said the United States has a major interest "in seeing that the lesser-developed countries have sufficient capital to pay for imports of goods and services that will enhance productivity and contribute to world economic expansion."

■ More Sought for IMF

In other testimony before the Foreign Relations Committee, Secretary of State Shultz said that the

agency's hazardous waste division. It was reached Monday before a hearing on the agency's appeal of a Labor Department ruling that it had harassed and sought to discredit Mr. Kaufman.

The Labor Department investigation found that the agency had wrongfully investigated Mr. Kaufman's outside activities, had him and his wife followed and had given

him an unfavorable performance rating in his personnel record for using company time and telephones to criticize the agency's operations publicly.

Mr. Kaufman has long been an irritant to agency officials for his criticism of their handling of the \$1.6-billion fund for cleaning up toxic chemical dumps and of other hazardous waste programs.

U.S. Industries Avoided Black Areas in South

By Reginald Stuart
New York Times Service

OPELIKA, Alabama — Industrial development specialists have disclosed that it was not uncommon for businesses to eliminate Southern communities from consideration for new manufacturing plants and other facilities in the 1960s and '70s if they had large black populations.

The rationale for such practices, the specialists said, was the belief that black workers were less reliable and skilled than white workers and easier to unionize. The companies also wanted to avoid the race issue in community relations and affirmative action programs.

Details of the practice surfaced unexpectedly in a civil lawsuit here between the Amoco Fabrics Co., a manufacturing subsidiary of the Standard Oil Co. (Indiana), and Terry Properties Inc., a small housing developer, over idle land in Roanoke, Alabama.

In its search for a plant site, Amoco Fabrics enlisted the help of Tom Ryan, an executive in the industrial development department of the Alabama Power Co., a division of the Atlanta-based Southern Co. Mr. Ryan said in his deposition that T. Webster Williams, the Amoco official in charge of the plant location project, had told him Amoco Fabrics would consider only areas where the proportion of nonwhites was less than 35 percent. Mr. Ryan said he had complied with that "requirement" in a survey of potential plant sites.

Albert W. Olson, then the fabric company's vice president for manufacturing, said in the court papers that there had been other reasons

for seeking an area with few members of minority groups.

"Our experiences are that the lower the concentration of minorities, the better we're able to perform and get a plant started up," said Mr. Olson, who is now an executive vice president. "I'm not sure of all the reasons. I just know that by experience we've seen that."

Industrial development specialists in several states said recently that a number of companies automatically eliminated from consideration counties in which blacks were 30 percent or more of the population. Some industrial development officials said they were also advised in advance that companies had no interest in such areas.

"Race used to be considered," said Robert S. Ady, executive vice president of the Fantus Co., the country's largest industrial relocation company. Interviewed by telephone at his offices in Chicago, Mr. Ady said this practice "was used, but not now." The desire to avoid organized labor is a more common reason at the moment, he said.

U.S. Judge Bars Rule on Birth Control

By Philip J. Hiols
Washington Post Service

the main purposes" of the family planning law as passed by Congress.

Officials of the Health and Human Services Department, which had introduced the rule, had the rule a role that would require family planning clinics to notify parents when their children have received contraceptives.

Judge Henry F. Werker granted a preliminary injunction against the rule, saying it would lead to an increase in teen-age pregnancy.

The parental notice requirement is invalid because it contradicts and subverts the intent of Congress," Judge Werker said in his ruling Monday. "The court finds that the regulations constitute a blatant disregard for one of

anyone age 17 or younger. The rule has been opposed by numerous health and civil liberties groups. It has generated more mail than any other proposed regulation in the federal department's history.

The rule's supporters have contended that the government should not be providing contraceptives to children without their parents' knowledge.

Judge Werker said in his 20-page opinion that it was unnecessary to consider constitutional questions on the matter, since the law itself and the documents surrounding it made it clear that Congress never intended to make parental notification mandatory.

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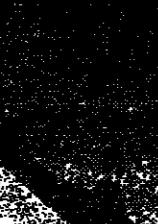
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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Real Growth, Please

The rich countries of the world have agreed to increase by more than half the resources of the International Monetary Fund. It is an essential step in the strategy to stabilize the world's economy. Greater lending authority for the IMF means greater strength in the financial lines that keep markets open to foreign trade. For the United States, the world's biggest exporter by a substantial margin, the IMF agreement is a productive jobs program.

What comes next? Ideally, the rich countries ought to be at work on cooperative action to get economies expanding again and generating still more jobs. The IMF agreement is essentially to prevent financial crises from interfering with recovery from a deep recession. But where is the recovery going to come from?

The Europeans and the Japanese are waiting for American leadership, but the White House seems to have turned the whole subject over to the Treasury Department. The Treasury's performance has improved in the past year; in dealing with the Mexican crisis since August, it has made the right moves quickly and competently. But it does not seem to have a larger sense of direction to guide it beyond day-to-day technical fixes. It is something of a

mystery why Treasury Secretary Donald Regan has been so hesitant and grudging in the expansion of the IMF's lending authority. The United States has a huge stake in the success of the operation; the Mexican rescue should have demonstrated to anyone's satisfaction the need to keep the IMF strong and well supplied with funds to lend in emergencies.

The IMF's interim committee, as it worked out the agreement, offered a few tactful suggestions on next steps. "Several major countries" — meaning France and Italy — will have to keep fighting inflation. The others, it suggested, are in a position to begin pushing hard for real growth. In the international division of responsibilities it falls to the United States to do whatever is necessary to get its deficit under control, fast, and pull down interest rates. West Germany, Britain and especially Japan can afford to use the conventional accelerator of wider deficits. Unfortunately, in the absence of American leadership and example both Japan and West Germany seem to be moving in the opposite direction. The IMF can do a lot, but it cannot protect governments from their own mistakes.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

'Troublesome' Rights

"Human rights is at the core of American foreign policy because it is central to America's conception of itself." So says the State Department's annual survey of human rights, in tones that finally express the American consensus. In that sense the Reagan administration atones for its initial cynicism in using human rights only as a weapon against the Soviet empire. But it does not yet make up for the president's own selective declarations.

Elliott Abrams, the department's human rights chief, can claim credit for some real gains. South Korea's most prominent dissident, Kim Dae Jung, is no longer serving a life sentence; freed for medical reasons, he has found asylum in America. And contrary to the fears of some, the State Department has refused to certify that Chile's abuses have ceased; without certification, it still cannot qualify for American arms.

Mr. Abrams has also refused to pretty up the human rights record of America's friends. In his second required report to Congress, covering 160 countries, he looks fairly at Israel's treatment of West Bank Arabs and at martial

law in Pakistan and Turkey. His survey is a sober, factual portrait of a flawed world and grasps the importance of balance:

"If we never appear seriously concerned about human rights in friendly countries, our policy will seem one-sided and cynical. Thus, while the Soviet bloc presents the most serious long-term human rights problem, we cannot let it falsely appear that it is our only human rights concern. So a human rights policy does inescapably mean trouble."

In that respect, the report throws President Reagan's selective indignation into unfaltering relief. While the world has little doubt about what he thinks of Soviet brutality in Afghanistan, he has never spoken plainly about racism in South Africa or the massacre of Indians in Guatemala. Mr. Reagan prefers quiet diplomacy. Mr. Abrams emphasizes. But he shows no comparable circumspection when moved to embrace or exonerate, say, some Central American dictators. Gestures like these unfortunately speak louder than all the fine words in Mr. Abrams's report.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Reagan, Israel and the Arabs

It is no good the Arabs, or anyone else, calling on Mr. Reagan to bring pressure to bear on Israel, so long as there is no evidence that any Arab state is ready to start direct negotiations with Israel for a peace treaty. No such evidence has been forthcoming, despite the fuzzy Fez declaration last September. In its absence, no American president could contemplate the political uproar of trying to impose real sanctions on Israel.

In the present situation, Israel is proceeding apace to colonize the West Bank regardless of Mr. Reagan's plea to Mr. Begin to stop building new settlements. Mr. Reagan recently asked Congress to reduce an aid appropriation for Israel but Congress increased it instead. The Arab states, as ever, are refusing to furnish Mr. Reagan with the only argument he could use effectively: an offer to make peace.

— The Daily Telegraph (London).

Must Right Be Recognized?

The main demand now being made on the PLO is couched in these forms of words: "Recognize the existence of Israel." "Recognize Israel's right to exist." They are used interchangeably, the second form increasingly more than the first, as if they referred to the same thing. They are not the same thing; in fact they are two very different things.

Recognizing a state is a normal procedure involving nothing more than diplomatic protocol; recognizing the right of a state to exist is abnormal procedure and is almost certainly unprecedented in diplomatic history, because it involves a moral judgment.

The Israelis know there is tremendous difference between the two procedures, which is why, though insisting that the PLO recognize Israel's right to exist, they do not make the same demand on the Arab states, at least not with the same insistence. They certainly did not do so with Egypt when negotiating their separate peace, for if they had they would almost certainly not have got that treaty.

— G.H. Jansen in Middle East International.

Warning of Quicksand ...

Solving the problem of international debt would be much easier if global economic stagnation could be overcome. All the debtor nations are trying to expand their exports and

— The Indianapolis Star.

FROM OUR FEB. 16 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Anti-Vivisectionists Meet

1933: Gunman Misses Roosevelt

NEW YORK — Definite form was given to the anti-vivisection movement in a crowded mass meeting at Carnegie Hall, marking the first expression of public demand for legislation to stop the barbarous torture of dumb animals. One feature was a call upon Mr. John D. Rockefeller to withdraw his support from vivisection experiments at his Institute for Medical Research. Many speakers declared for total abolition rather than mere restriction. Mrs. Diana Belais announced that the purpose of the gathering was to protest against the practice of vivisection which not only occasions excruciating suffering to animals but is demoralizing in its retroactive effect upon the human who perpetrates it.

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The Saudis Still Need The Money

By William B. Quandt

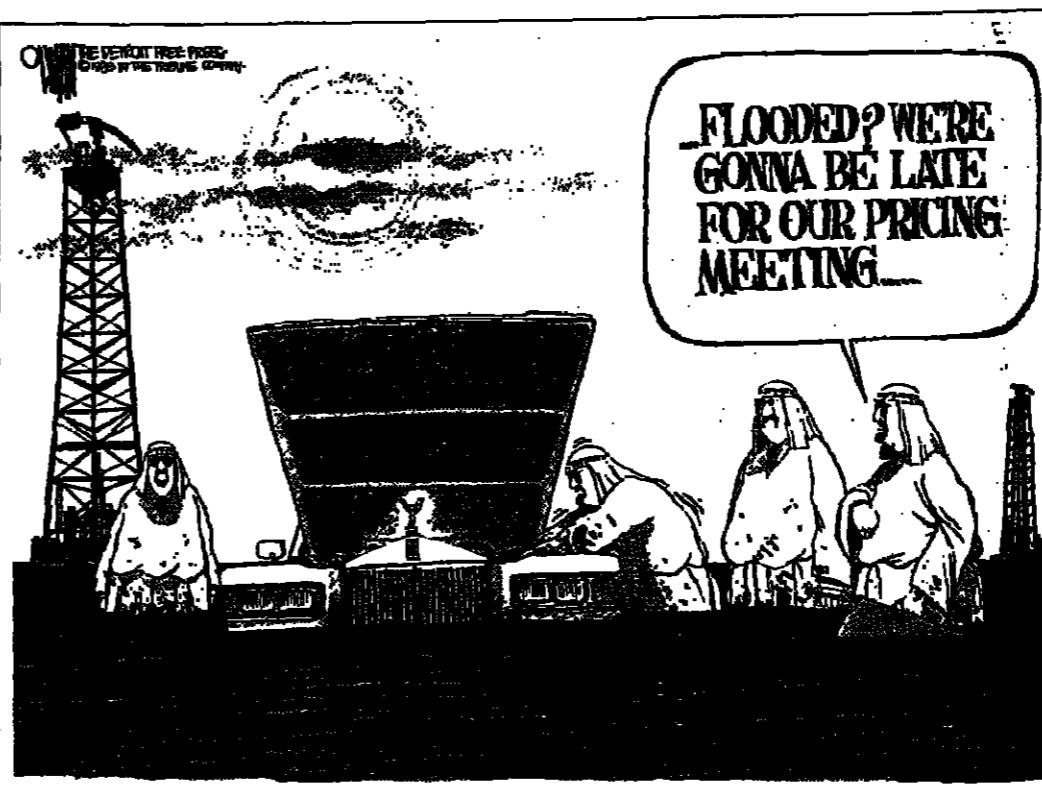
WASHINGTON — Decisions made in Riyadh in the next few months will largely determine whether the price of a barrel of oil at year's end is closer to \$20 or \$30. In other words, oil consumers' bills could vary by as much as \$150 billion depending on whether Saudi Arabia succeeds in enforcing discipline on production and prices in OPEC.

The Saudi strategy at the recent OPEC meeting appears to have been aimed at creating a crisis atmosphere by confronting other oil producers with the danger of a price collapse. The Saudis, usually so cautious, were thinking of cutting their own output in order to defend the \$34 per barrel price, while countries such as Iran, Libya and Nigeria were cutting prices to gain a larger share of the market. This is of course the dilemma faced by every cartel, and the Saudis will fare better than many other countries if prices fall. Hence the credibility of their threat to increase production and let prices decline.

But do the Saudis want to see OPEC and the current oil price structure collapse? Most certainly not. The Saudis are already confronting a sizable budget deficit this fiscal year, and next year could be worse unless expenditures are sharply reduced. Granted, the Saudis have a large overseas reserve to draw on, but no Saudi leader wants to see this insurance policy run down so rapidly.

Not only will Saudi Arabia be reluctant to see its oil income drop as low as \$40 billion per year, which might be the case if the price falls to \$20 per barrel, but it will stay away from the political conflict that would accompany an all-out fight within OPEC over production and pricing.

Iran is the most immediate problem. Daily threats emanate from Tehran calling on the Saudi masses to rise up against their corrupt



monarchy. Just recently an Iranian fighter aircraft approached the Saudi oil fields. The American-operated AWACS planes detected it and Saudi jets scrambled to intercept it. The Iranian plane turned back, but one can assume that future attempts at intimidation will made.

The Iran-Iraq war, which may be building to a crescendo, has put the Saudis in a dilemma. Their preference is to see a balance maintained between the major powers of the Gulf. For the past two years the reduced levels of Iranian and Iraqi oil output have served Saudi interests. But the Saudis have not been bystanders. They have heavily committed themselves to the Iraqi side, and it now seems as if that gamble may not pay off. The Saudis are reported to be reducing their aid to Baghdad, just at a time when Iraq has nearly exhausted its financial reserves.

Elsewhere in the Middle East things are not going the Saudis' way. Negotiations on Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon are adrift and Wash-

ington blames the Saudis for being uncooperative. King Hussein may be on the verge of entering peace negotiations, but if he does, the Saudi-sponsored Fez summit plan of last September will be shattered and inter-Arab tensions will rise. The Saudis will again be caught between extremists and moderates.

With these problems in the Gulf and in the Arab-Israeli conflict so much on their minds, the Saudis would seem to have little appetite for another big fight over oil prices. Consequently, some indication can be expected in the near future that Riyadh is ready to reach an understanding with Iran and African oil producers.

It may look like this: Within an overall OPEC ceiling of 17 million to 18 million barrels a day, Saudi Arabia will limit output to about 5 million barrels per day. OPEC will agree to a small reduction in the "marker price" and North African crude will not be reduced as much as "Arabian light," thus restoring the price differential sought by the Saudis.

The writer, a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution, was a member of the National Security Council staff, responsible for Middle East affairs, from 1977 to 1979. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

West Africa's Migrants: The Backdrop

By Timothy M. Shaw

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia — The forced repatriation of perhaps as many as 2 million Ghanaians and other neighboring peoples of Nigeria to countries already impoverished is a great human tragedy. Substantial shipments of food and medicine will be needed in several countries for a considerable period.

However, this is also a cautionary tale about the problems of growth without development. The roller coaster of petroleum prices has devastated most West African economies, where cotton and other commodities continue their ineluctable downward trend, even as it has produced an artificial boom in Nigeria.

The psychology of limitless petrodollars has disturbed the economic balance in Africa's most populous state too. Since the rise in oil prices, Nigeria no longer feeds itself, nor does it export many traditional tropical products.

With the return of civilian rule at the turn of the decade, Nigeria once again became the great hope for democracy and development in black Africa. The rebirth of democracy has produced an irritable and immature form of American presidentialism and federalism, a variety that will be tested in a complex and controversial electoral exercise later this year.

The revival of growth led to an influx of West African workers and European entrepreneurs, but the magic of hydrocarbons has worked only for the few, and only for a few years. Nigeria's dream of rapid expansion and enhanced influence is fast fading, a victim of international recession and national rapaciousness. National

plants that are based on external demand alone will always be unstable. Nigeria, like Mexico, is left in the post-OPEC era with a half-completed infrastructure and industrial base, along with growing debts and declining income.

The flammable mix of democratic process and economic crisis, along with an image of presidential indecisiveness, led Shehu Shagari to an uncharacteristic action. To cure all of Nigeria's new problems of increasing unemployment, rising violent crime and rioting by religious fanatics, he expelled the thousands of "illegals" who had followed the star of hope to Lagos and other burgeoning cities in recent years.

Migrations in West Africa are customary. Ghana expelled its own "illegals" in the late 1960s. But this time the numbers and the public outcry took the Nigerian government by surprise.

The nationalistic reception of the Agbog boys (named for the district in Lagos where most of the Ghanaians lived) in Ghana's capital will no doubt turn on in an uncertain regime, given its already chronic economic problems. The effect at home in Nigeria, the "second republic" — where Ghanaians and other "guest workers" performed the menial domestic, urban and industrial chores — is likely to be negative, too: further inflation and inefficiency.

Expatriates with technical and professional skills — Americans, Brazilians, Europeans, Lebanese and others — are unlikely to be ordered

out next. Idi Amin-style. Nigeria remains an important market for American goods and services, as well as a source of oil, and its American-style government may well be reinforced for a while through this appeal to chauvinism.

At a time of economic uncertainty and diplomatic difficulty, Nigeria has proved it is unquestionably a prime interlocutor in the Economic Community of West African States, but neighbors' ambivalence toward it will now increase.

The medium-term economic consequences will be serious throughout the Sahel, not just in Ghana. After all, the migrants were unemployed and dispossessed before they went to Nigeria.

Were all 2 million guilty of violent crimes or religious extremism? Underlying the immediate human tragedy is a continental crisis: Can Africa develop in ways that serve to satisfy its people's basic human needs without reducing its vulnerability to external economic cycles?

Once the "illegals" are welcomed back home to a Ghana in decay from a Nigeria in austerity, the underlying issue of such great treks remains: Does Africa have a future without fundamental restructuring of its political economy? Given the global situation and the continental condition, African nationalism and African socialism are not enough. The Agbog boys are victims not so much of Nigerian political arbitrariness as of international economic anarchy.

The writer is professor of African studies at Dalhousie University in Halifax. He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

Missiles: When Too Few Is as Bad as Too Many

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — There are two emerging dangers in the nuclear arms debate: that the militaries will want too many nuclear weapons, and that the pacifists will want too few or none at all. If either side should prevail, the Western alliance that has avoided a third world war for two generations would probably be shattered. This of course has been the one clear objective of Soviet policy for the last 37 years.

If Washington pushes the arms race beyond the tolerance of public opinion in Europe, it will lose the support of the allied governments. Even if it insists on its present zero policy, it is likely to end negotiations with the Soviets and the allies with precisely that zero.

If the peace movement manages to persuade allied governments to reject Washington's efforts to maintain a nuclear balance on the ground in Europe, it will undoubtedly lose the support of the United States.

The chances are that neither of these dismal prospects will take place. A more likely scenario is that some kind of compromise, satisfactory to nobody, will be worked out with the Soviets at Geneva, reducing the number of Soviet intermediate missiles targeted on Europe and permitting the United States to counter them with fewer cruise and Pershing-2 missiles than it now wants to install in West Germany, Britain and Italy. But at this point we can't be sure.

What seems fairly certain to officials in Washington is that the United States is not likely to maintain an army of more than 300,000 in Europe if the Soviets are permitted to keep their missiles targeted on U.S. military headquarters and every capital in Europe, while the United States is not permitted to maintain a balance of U.S. nuclear weapons there.

Anybody who remembers the outcry in the United States when 52 Americans were held hostage in Iran is not likely to believe that American politicians or public opinion would tolerate the thought that an American army in Europe might be held hostage to the menace of the Soviet missiles without a countervailing land-based nuclear power of its own.

The other day the Oxford University in England marked the

George Bush on his recent trip to compromise and advance by stages.

Nothing is likely to be done about this until the elections next month in West Germany, which is the main propaganda battleground. But it is clear that even after those elections, no reasonable compromise to maintain a nuclear balance of power will be possible if the militarists or the pacifists have their way.

The main thing is not the number of missiles on both sides; even if they agreed to cut their arsenals in half, each superpower would still have enough weapons to destroy the other. The main thing is holding the alliance together. If the militarists or the pacifists manage to impose their will on the governments of the West, they will divide the United States from its European allies. This is precisely what Moscow has been aiming at since the days of Stalin.

The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Historians on Arms

Since most commentary on nuclear arms makes reference to history, often inaccurately as not, in order to support widely diverse conclusions, it would be interesting for your readers to know how professional American historians interpret the issue.

STEVEN R. EKOVICH, Paris.

Without White Ties

Regarding "Reversal at Oxford" (Editorial, Feb. 11):

I was present in 1933 in the debating hall of the Oxford Union at the famous debate about fighting or not for king and country. The young men did not wear "traditional white tie and tails" when they voted.

Spain's Loyalists Press Government for Pensions

Civil War Veterans Impatient With Socialist Allies

By John Darnton

New York Times Service

MADRID — Now, more than four decades later, Fernando Medina Martínez can laugh at the words with which he was sentenced to death in August 1939. The press was so bureaucratic, yet so passionate.

A military court set up by the victorious regime of Francisco Franco noted that the 22-year-old Medina had retreated with the Republican forces into southern France but then slipped back across the border to continue fighting in the "Marxist zone." The court called his ideological commitment a "guilty perversion."

In other words, said Mr. Medina as he paced a friend's living room in modern Madrid, "up against the wall." He raised an imaginary gun.

Mr. Medina, 70, of sprawling seven months in jail awaiting execution, and of being pardoned by

Franco himself when his younger sister wrote an emotional plea to Franco's daughter, Carmenita. Four years later he was out of prison.

But he was not able to pursue a normal livelihood as long as a Comandante. Even now, as a retired door-to-door salesman, able to vote for the Communists and speak out in democratic Spain, he has not, in his own mind, made peace with the civil war.

For this reason Mr. Medina and other veterans are pressing a campaign to win military pensions and privileges of the armed forces for those who fought on the losing Loyalist side.

"We're fighting for principle," said Joaquín Calvo Díaz, who like Mr. Medina was a pilot and belongs to a veterans' organization, the Association of Republican Avi-

ators. "If I got the money, I wouldn't throw it away. But it's for dignity. I have children and grandchildren. I want them to know their grandfather was in jail because he was a patriot, not some kind of criminal."

Their cause has more than a touch of irony to it. Until December, they were petitioning, without success, the insecure, right-of-center governments that followed Franco's death in 1975.

But now the left has won at the polls, and the men who fought to preserve the predominantly Socialist government of 1936 find themselves knocking on the door of a new Socialist government. So far, it has not opened.

There is also a generational aspect to the dispute. The range of ages among the members of the two groups agitating for pension rights, the Democratic Fraternity

of Soldiers of the Republican Army and the Association of Republican Aviators, is 63 to 85 years. They represent perhaps a total of 5,000 Loyalist veterans in Spain and abroad.

The government is very worried about the military, he continued. "It's preoccupied by financial problems and it doesn't seem to want to take on any new problems."

His reference to the military

needed no elaboration. Under

Franco the army was steeped in the

traditions of a crusade against the

left. Some of its officers are suspi-

cious of a Socialist government and

likely to take umbrage at any move



United Press International

A FLIGHTY RIDE — Toboggan racers take off at a carnival in Bad Tölz, Bavaria. West Germans mark the carnival, or Fasching, until today, Ash Wednesday.

Vogel Working Hard To Cut Kohl's Lead

Social Democrat Seeks to Soften His Image, Gain Voter Recognition

By James M. Markham

New York Times Service

GOTTINGEN, West Germany — Hans-Jochen Vogel is running hard.

The man the Social Democrats want to become chancellor March 6 is running against the biting elements of winter, which handicap a party short on funds, and against opinion polls that put Chancellor Helmut Kohl's well-heeled Christian Democrats five or six percentage points in the lead.

But Mr. Vogel, who picked up his party's battered standard from Helmut Schmidt a little more than three months ago, has another imperative in crosscountry the snowbound land, giving five or six speeches a day in freezing town squares and drab auditoriums.

For the smooth, unflappable Mr. Vogel the campaign is a one-roll-of-the-dice chance to show West Germans who he is. If Chancellor Kohl suffers from having been around too long, Mr. Vogel, 57, is still something of an unknown quantity.

The ad men who have crafted the Social Democrats' poster campaign have come up with a daring innovation for East West Germany. The tall, hawk-faced Mr. Vogel is shown in his shirt sleeves, his tie askew, talking with ordinary citizens.

This attempt to soften the image of the bespectacled former justice minister suggests a concern that he may come across to the public as a bit steady and intellectual.

Yet a long day on the campaign trail with Mr. Vogel caught some of the strengths that made him postwar Munich's most popular mayor — in 1966 he polled 78 percent of the vote — and then have helped him in a few months to unify a badly divided Social Democratic Party.

Mr. Vogel demonstrated a capacity for arousing respect and subdued excitement in the crowds, and, off-stage, a knack for massaging the egos of Social Democratic Party functionaries whom Helmut Schmidt neglected.

As he moves the Social Democrats rather sharply to the left on international security issues, Mr. Vogel has a clear asset in his starry respectability, and in his past or his party's right wing. For his foes it is a bit hard to paint Mr. Vogel as Moscow's candidate.

In Hanau, in Celle, in Hannover and here in his birthplace, Göttingen, Mr. Vogel gave the set speech that, with slight variations, has carried him rather successfully around the country.

It opens with an upbeat assertion that the reborn Social Democrats are doing better than expected, that the Christian Democrats suddenly are nervous, running scared.

At the rate of spending talked about for this year, "the sites will never be cleaned up," he said. He noted that industry is being forced to fund nearly 90 percent of the cost of cleaning up some toxic waste sites in the United States.

But a spokesman for the Dutch Chemical Industry Federation insisted that industry should not have to pay, arguing that when industry dumped its wastes at the sites 20 to 30 years ago, "neither government nor industry knew the danger involved."

Dutch Split By Row Over Toxic Waste

By Gary Yerkey

International Herald Tribune

THE HAGUE — A government plan to spend millions of dollars this year to clean up 350 chemical waste sites known to pose threats to public health has prompted a national debate over the role of government and industry in environmental protection that could contain lessons for the rest of Western Europe.

Funding for the program is to be determined later this month by the Dutch parliament and could reach 165 million guilders (about \$61.68 million.) The parliament gave its formal support for the plan last November.

Private industry and environmental organizations, however, have squared off in a heated debate over who should foot the bill.

The environmentalists, while welcoming the program, have criticized the current financing plan. They say the proposed spending level is too low and the failure of government to force Dutch industry to share the cleanup costs with the taxpayer is scandalous.

Jan Heusemans, a toxic waste expert at the country's leading environmental organization, Stichting Natuur en Milieu, said: "We believe private industry should pay at least half of the costs."

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WORLDWIDE ENTERTAINMENT

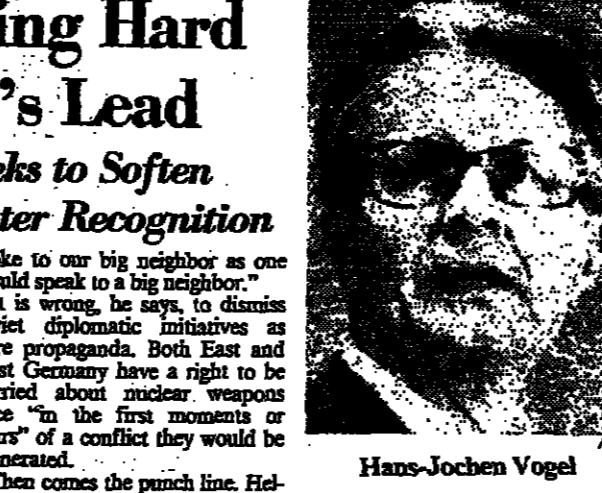
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Hans-Jochen Vogel

he insisted, "and no deployment on our side."

As for the March 6 vote, Mr. Vogel said it was quite possible that only the Social Democrats and the Christian Democrats would win seats. He thought it "more and more doubtful" that the Greens would win the 5 percent of the vote needed for representation in the Bundestag.

■ **Rating on Vote Expected**

The West German high court is expected to rule Wednesday on whether to allow the election to take place as scheduled, United Press International reported from Bonn. Four members of the Bundestag have challenged the constitutionality of the way in which Mr. Kohl deliberately lost a confidence vote to precipitate the election.

Nikolai P. Firyubin Is Dead at 74; Was Soviet Foreign Affairs Official

Reuters

MOSCOW — Nikolai P. Firyubin, 74, a longtime Soviet foreign affairs official, has died, Tass reported Tuesday. The official news agency gave no date or cause of death.

Mr. Firyubin was a deputy foreign minister from 1957 until his death and for many years was responsible for Southeast Asian affairs. He was also general secretary of the political consultative committee of the Warsaw Pact, but did not attend the Pact's most recent summit in Prague last month.

In December, Mikhail Kapitsa, an expert on China, was promoted to the rank of deputy foreign minister, and diplomats said it was

clear he was taking over Mr. Firyubin's duties.

Mr. Firyubin was married to a former Soviet culture minister, Yekaterina A. Furseva, who died in 1974.

■ **Other deaths:**

Edward Frazee, 80, who portrayed kindly psychiatrists and wise American Indian chiefs on Broadway and in films, Thursday in Los Angeles.

Horace Dwight Taft, 57, professor of physics at Yale University and former dean of Yale College, of a heart attack Saturday in New Haven, Connecticut.

Boris F. Podolsky, 72, Soviet ambassador at large and former en-

voy to Turkey, on Friday.

Russia Hopes Visit by Cheysson Will Help Improve French Ties

Reuters

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union will try to improve its once flourishing political relations with France when the French minister of external relations, Claude Cheysson, arrives Wednesday for his first official visit.

Until Francois Mitterrand became president in 1981, France was Moscow's preferred partner for dialogue in Western Europe, but lost this role to West Germany as the Bonn government began to play an increasing role in European and world affairs.

Mr. Mitterrand has made clear that Soviet policies in Afghanistan and Poland bar any return to the "privileged relations" begun in the 1960s by de Gaulle.

This has meant the suspension of regular Franco-Soviet summits and meetings of foreign ministers, though Mr. Cheysson and the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Groznyuk, have met four times.

France, while not directly involved in the NATO deployment, has given it strong backing, much to Moscow's displeasure.

The French government has also rejected an offer by Yuri V. Andropov, the Soviet leader, to cut the Soviet medium-range missile force

in Europe to the combined level of British and French missiles.

Soviet military experts say it makes no difference to them whether nuclear missiles targeted against their country are U.S. or French.

French officials say the logical conclusion of such Soviet attitudes is to encourage France back into closer integration with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Mr. Cheysson and Mr. Groznyuk, who are scheduled to hold three sessions of talks on Thursday and Friday, are unlikely to find much common ground on missiles, Afghanistan or Poland, but Moscow will be hoping for more agreement on East-West trade.

France and the Soviet Union last year lined up on the same side in a row between Washington and its allies over the Siberian natural gas pipeline to Western Europe.

France says it will not export

technology that strengthens Soviet military potential, but it is not prepared to limit trade and scientific contacts for any other reason.

French companies have been encouraged to bid for industrial contracts in the Soviet Union and French farmers have been seeking agricultural markets in order to balance a trade deficit that is now in the Soviet Union's favor.

An article in the Soviet foreign affairs weekly *New Times* said that France is losing contracts in the Soviet Union because it raised its interest rates and because it followed controls on the export of strategic goods imposed by the "notorious" Coordinating Committee for Export Control, a Paris-based Western group regulating trade with communist countries.

Diplomats in Moscow expect Mr. Cheysson to be given a broad hint that Moscow will buy more from France if Paris normalizes political relations.

Sofia Implies John Paul I Was Killed

The Associated Press

VIENNA — Bulgaria, which has been tentatively linked in some reports with the shooting of Pope John Paul II, has published an article suggesting the pope's predecessor was poisoned.

In a report received here Monday, the Bulgarian news agency BTA cited what it said were contradictions in the death of John Paul I. The article, dated Feb. 11, contained pointed inferences about Vatican politics and the death of John Paul I.

John Paul I died Sept. 28, 1978, after a papacy of only 33 days. He was found dead in his bed of what the Vatican said was a heart attack.

"Inhalant or poison?" — With this question journalist Asen Agov opens his article published in today's issue of the *Pogled* weekly. "The BTA report said, 'He dwells on mysterious death which took place almost five years ago.'

The Italian news agency ANSA has reportedly maintained that the body of the pontiff had been discovered not by his secretary but by a nun, without explaining what she was doing in the papal suite so early in the morning, the article said.

Mr. Agov cited Western sources who said the pope was in good health before he died, but that pills were seen on the pope's dinner table before his death. He said that a Vatican prohibition on autopsies of popes had helped "those who throughout the centuries have planned attempts on the lives of the popes."

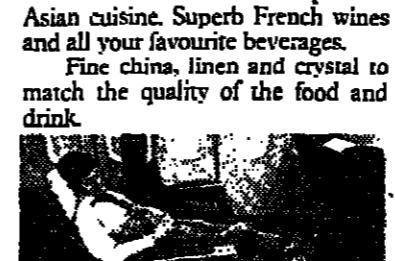
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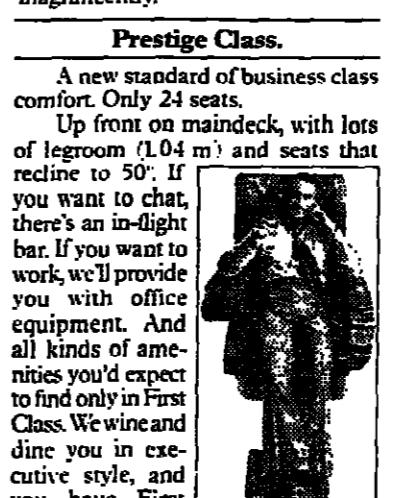
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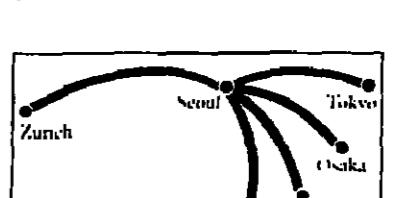
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Washington, a Muscovite's Choice

Soviet Emigré Finds Nostalgia at the Seat of Power

Vassily Aksyonov is writer in residence at George Washington University in Washington, D.C. His novel "Crimean Island" will be published in English next September.

By Vassily Aksyonov

WASHINGTON — A Russian emigrant on his way to America rarely thinks about where exactly he might want to live. The very word "America" is so overflowing with condensed emotional information that from a distance it is hard for a Russian even to distinguish East Coast from West, cowboys from skyscrapers, constitutional rights from jazz music.

Where are you headed? To the States. But where in the States? I'll figure that out when I get there.

It took us a while to figure it out. We spent several weeks in New York, three months in Ann Arbor, Michigan, half a year in Santa Monica, California. We crossed the continent by car twice carrying all our belongings in the trunk and on the roof. Everywhere we went we had a vague feeling that something wasn't quite right. After living for 25 years in Moscow, maybe we suffered from some kind of capital complex? Maybe we had a need to feel part of an empire?

Washington, however, had never figured in our plans, at least not until I was invited to become a fellow of the Kennan Institute at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars. Washington? Wouldn't it be strange to come to the United States and not to live in any one of them, to end up in the District of Columbia, which doesn't even rate a star on the flag?

In Los Angeles, people told us not to think of Washington as a real international capital. "It's just a small Southern city," they said. "You have our deepest sympathy — a whole year in a backwater like that."

Compared to what? I thought glumly to myself, reflecting on Los Angeles' streets, which die out after sunset, and on the chic living room with its bubbling Jacuzzi.

Our New York friends did not add to our enthusiasm, either. When discussing our impending move to Washington, one old friend, an artist, got downright depressed.

No Moscow, This

"Like it or not" he said, "those government departments down there are going to remind you of our native Russian empire." He lives in SoHo, on a street that looks like it has been through bombing raids and fires and is now being vandalized constantly.

"This is precisely the place I emigrated to," says the artist. "This New York loft is the only place I could find to match my Moscow attic."

As for me, I've always suspected that I suffered from a lack of Bohemianism. I have to admit that I feel rather comfortable walking among Washington's official buildings.

For example, I enjoy the surprising Gothic form of St. Dominic's Church against the background of carefully balanced contemporary shapes and blocks. There is little in this to remind me of my "native empire." Our native empire would sooner collapse than permit its official buildings and sacred places to be interrupted, say, by abstract sculptures that sometimes



Vassily Aksyonov

have a mysterious appeal to our philosophical nature. And sometimes these remote whimsies have nothing to do with imperial pretensions. Try to imagine an abstract mobile revolving in front of Lenin's Tomb on Red Square. Impossible!

We rented an apartment in southwest Washington because it was close to the Wilson Center in the old Smithsonian castle on the Mall. This, we explained to friends, made more sense than looking for an international center for scholars close to our apartment, since we didn't yet have an apartment.

But there were also certain nostalgic considerations at work in our choice of locales. Washington's southwest is a little reminiscent of Moscow's new southwest region and even more reminiscent of new suburbs near Moscow, the so-called officers' cities, such as Star City, where the Soviet cosmonauts live.

From the start, our circle of Washington acquaintances reminded us of our Moscow social life: we were surrounded by the same diplomats, journalists, professors of Slavic studies — precisely those we referred to as "the Americans," or just "the foreigners," in Moscow. (This is fairly typical, incidentally, of Russian emigrants: the natives of the countries to which we have emigrated strike us as "foreigners," but it is beyond our powers for us ever to think of ourselves as foreigners.)

The Russian Connection

There seem to be more Americans in Washington than anywhere else we've been who either speak Russian or have connections with Russia. We've even found groups of people here who seem to consider it chic to spice their English with short Russian phrases. And on social

occasions I've had some amazing encounters. For example, the night a tall diplomat tapped me on the shoulder and said like an old friend: "Hi, Vasya, remember the time in 1966 when a big gang of us went to Nova-Derichy Monastery for Easter services and a guy with a beard tailed us the whole way, and some of us started referring to him as the K-G-Beastnik?"

The distant past flooded back into my mind. "Hi, Bill. Was there really such time, a time when we were young?"

The parties kept coming, one after another. My wife and I have a private joke about how hard it is for a Soviet refugee to get used to a multiparty system. There is no doubt about it: Washingtonians outdo even Californians in the field of hospitality. They even compare to Georgians (the ones whose capital is Tbilisi, not Atlanta), the inventors of hospitality, who conquered me way back when with a single toast: "Let us drink this wine to the famous writer. Remind-Me-Once-More-What-Your-Name-Is."

'Free World' Slums

I'm struck by the sensitivity with which Washingtonians discuss the question of their city's cosmopolitan standing. Once I saw a large group shocked into silence when one of the guests said that as far as he was concerned, New York had become much more provincial than Washington. Then everyone started talking excitedly, saying this was a bit much, compare the number of theaters, compare the literary life, magazines, art galleries. But the cheeky Washingtonian held his ground. "Soon everyone will understand what I mean," he replied.

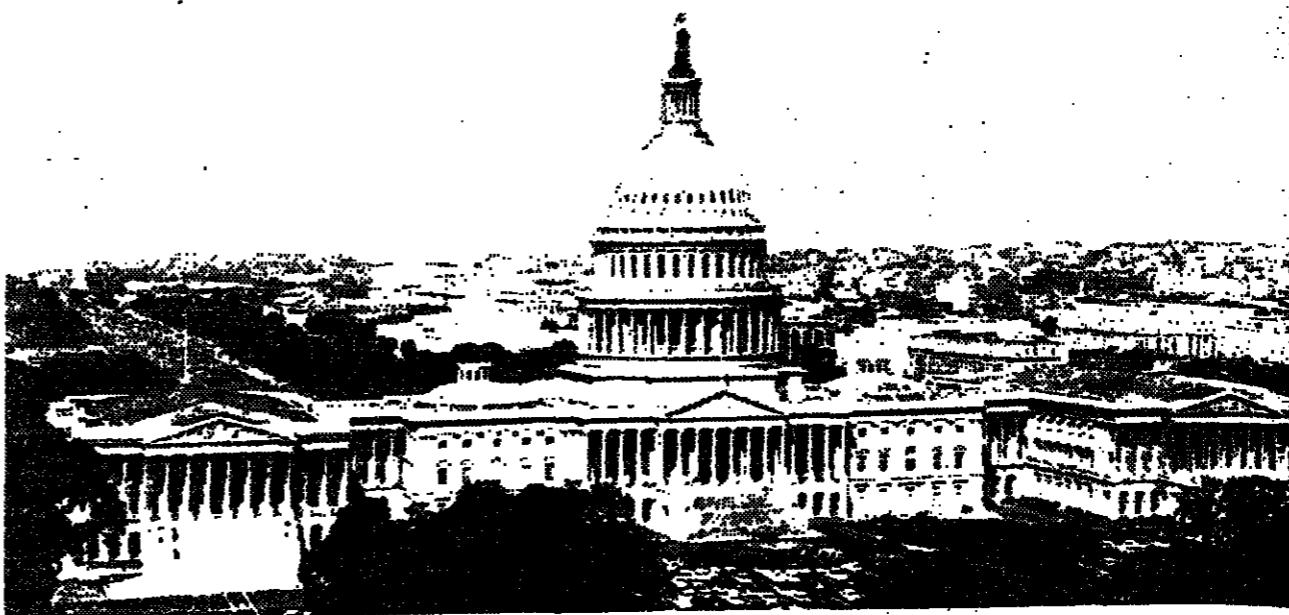
The rivalry between two capitals is a familiar Russian theme. We all knew how the Moscow-St. Petersburg rivalry ended. Pomposity was united with the gaudy wedding-cake style of Stalin's Soviet capital. Many specialists now even believe that a move back to St. Petersburg-Leningrad is inevitable.

There are places in Washington where you have to remind yourself that you really are in the "center of the Free World," the capital of all modern humanity, among those depressing rows of townhouses turning slowly into slums, dirty sidewalks, dusty trees, dusty rusty blues of the godforsaken South.

But these things have all been pushed into the background, and the main stage is dominated by the new architecture of downtown, or Georgetown's sleepless international carnival. We've been able to watch Washington change with our own eyes. Just in the last year, the area around 19th and M streets Northwest has turned into something out of St. Germain des Pres in Paris.

If there were buildings with corners as angular as those of the East Wing of the National Gallery, it would scarcely be a sign of flourishing provincialism. Of course, Washington doesn't have its own Champs-Elysees yet, but for two years now we have been watching the brigades of workers on Pennsylvania Avenue. They are so slow that even Soviet workers would envy them.

To those of us who have come to these shores repeatedly, it seems strange that American provincialism — or, rather, American remoteness from the rest of the world — still exists today, in spite of an ethnic variety unheard of in any other country.



Looking from Moscow, through cracks in the Iron Curtain, one imagines the United States as the only citadel of modern cosmopolitanism. One thinks that France or, say, the Netherlands are only separated pavilions at the world's fair, and that the Atlantic is not much of an obstacle.

But after you've lived here for a while, you understand that for most people America is still a separate planet, that Americans do not have a very clear idea of where their historical homeland is or what it's like today. It's a victory if a schoolboy knows that Russia is located between China and Germany, but my experience has convinced me that most people believe Russia is not much different from Germany.

In a sense, the Soviet Union turns out to be more like Europe than America. For example, Russians play the same sports as Europeans. It is paradoxical that soccer players get across the Iron Curtain with relative ease while American tackles, quarterbacks, pitchers and batters find it much more complicated to jump across the Atlantic.

Until very recently, Americans knew little about European film stars, never mind European writers. One has to be very highbrow to follow the European theater from here.

Last spring, when everyone here was upset by the size of the anti-American demonstrations in Europe, I chanced to talk with a professional politician and asked how he explained this prejudice against America. What had America done to Europe by freeing her from Nazis and defending her eastern frontiers ever since?

The professional's answer was simple: We're rich — they envy us. A 30-year-old stereotype. Forgive me, sir, but is Europe not rich today? Does Mercedes envy Cadillac? Doesn't it seem to you that what we have here is a kind of xenophobic crisis, a clash of American provincialism with European provincialism?

Smell of Politics

Everything in Washington, of course, reeks of politics, and even the outsider picks it up immediately.

Among the joggers bouncing along the Mall one sees the faces of political stars familiar from TV. You are not likely to see fellows of this caliber in Moscow: They prefer to move around in limousines with cream-colored blinds.

At the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, you can see important political realignments taking place. At the next table in a Chinese restaurant there is a conversation about the boycott of the Siberian pipeline. At a party the

conversation can shift easily from the food to the comparative cost of American tanks (in rubles) and Russian tanks (in dollars). In these cases, people inevitably turn to me as an expert, and all I can do is advise them to use black-market prices for arms.

I drive along and I see street signs saying "Pentagon" or "CIA." My God, I sigh, those are words used to frighten little children in the Soviet Union, and here they are just exits from the freeway.

Sherry and Geopolitics

On Tuesdays and Fridays at the Wilson Center, friends and fellows meet in the Rotunda at noon to have a drink of sherry and chat for a while. A Russian emigré scholar asks me in amazement what this means. As an old-timer, I explain to the novice the British tradition of sherry and cocktails.

"I can't believe my eyes," says this "child of sinful socialism." "How can anyone drink sherry twice a week at a time like this? Cambodia, Poland, Afghanistan — totalitarianism is on the move everywhere. Don't you understand? And these people drink sherry instead of ..."

Instead of what? "Well ..." He makes an expressive gesture.

Calm down, sir, I say, it's simply a tradition, as unchangeable as a May Day parade. The sherry hour will end, and the whole bunch will start cleaning their grandfathers' caravans.

My wife and I returned to Washington for the second time after a European vacation. If you are not indifferent to the fact that the shabby houses on 14th Street are being replaced by many-story reflecting windows, that someone has had the good idea of restoring the noble Willard Hotel, if you obviously feel in your element at the Cafe Afterwords on Dupont Circle, Washington is no longer just the place where you live or you listen to the wrong things on the ... And just recently he cut off our telephone line. They say that the spirit of neighborliness quite strongly developed in America. Is that true? And, Vasily, does that keep you from thinking that your neighbor's veins stand out that he looks pretty old?"

I confess that this last sentence annoyed little — I'm not used to Moscow dissident anymore.

"Well, Fil," I replied to my friend, "I am to admit that my neighbor is no longer young, and that he is pretty wrinkled, and he has a bullet hole in his side — but I can tell you. He gallops along on horseback rather than

of TV 'Wind
Seeds of Mo'

China to Extend Rural Reform in Break With Mao Farm Collectivization

By Michael Parks

Los Angeles Times Service

BEIJING — China is planning to extend the rural reforms that have brought the countryside sustained prosperity, in the hope of further quickening economic growth.

The new program breaks sharply with most Maoist policies on rural development; it rejects them as failing to increase agricultural productivity.

Instead, the reforms offer ideas that could redefine Chinese communism as well as reshape the lives and livelihoods of the country's 800 million farmers — a fifth of the world's population.

Much of the collectivization of agriculture will be at least partly undone. Some peasants are already returning to family farming. New voluntary rural cooperatives are being established by other peasants to replace the system of people's communes imposed 25 years ago by Mao.

Agriculture will become increasingly specialized and will aim at growing larger amounts of marketable produce. Farmers will assume responsibility for selling most of their crops, further freeing them from state control, and will be able to buy what they find uneconomic to grow.

Small rural industries, most of them serving agriculture by processing local crops or making farm tools, will be built by new cooperatives of farmers who will pool their funds as increased agricultural productivity frees more of them from cultivation. Many village centers will be expanded into small towns.

Evolution of Agrarian Society

Taken together, the new policies envisage the development of China's rural economy in much the same way that other agrarian societies have evolved, with individual initiative providing most of the energy.

Abandoned is Mao's vision of a rural China with tens of thousands of self-sufficient, self-contained agricultural communities administered by Communist Party officials to supply the state-run, centrally planned economy.

Mao, in fact, saw the people's communes as a shortcut to the ideal world of communism and thought that, in time, China's cities could also be transformed into urban communes with egalitarianism the basic principle and political, economic, cultural and social policies all integrated.

China's change in approach to rural development, therefore, involves more new economic policies for it embodies an entirely different political philosophy — the pragmatism of Deng Xiaoping, China's top leader for the last four years, in place of the dogmatism of Mao.

Matter for the Peasants

"We should not tightly or precisely specify the form for future [rural] development, but leave this matter with the peasants to work out," Deputy Prime Minister Wan Li said at a recent national forum on the rural economy.



Chinese farmers taking the products of their private plots to state-run shops in Qufu, Shandong province.

basic vision was flawed, the plans to implement it were often wrong-headed and the entire effort bogged down in bureaucracy.

"Smash this monopoly," Mr. Wan declared, criticizing the inability of state organizations to buy and process the farmers' crops and to supply them with agricultural machinery, fertilizers and consumer goods. "If you cannot cope with these demands," he told state officials, "then let the peasants do it themselves."

Mr. Wan's speech, published recently, outlines most of the changes that the government is planning over the next three years. There has already been significant progress on the Chinese farm. From 1977 to 1981, the gross value of China's agricultural production rose by 28 percent, and it is expected to rise 5 percent this year. Grain and other crops increased by 22 percent from 1977 to 1981 under the new incentives: meat production rose by 62 percent and the output of rural industries by 36 percent.

Dramatic Growth

Farmers' incomes generally rose by at least 50 percent — agricultural prices were increased by an average of 40 percent — but in many cases doubled or even tripled. The cash earnings of rural families remain low, probably an average of about \$500 or \$600 this year, but they have grown so dramatically that the Chinese countryside is dotted with houses filled with durable consumer goods, from television sets to washing machines and motorbikes.

Although the gains in agricultural productivity in the last four years probably have been greater than those in the preceding 20 years, Chinese officials have acknowledged that this pace cannot be sustained indefinitely.

One reason, according to Chinese agronomists, is that much of the growth has come from correcting wasteful practices and restoring past efficiency. In 1977, the year before the reforms began, per capita production of major crops was no higher than it was in the mid-1950s despite improvements in irrigation, fertilizers and mechanization and the introduction of new crops.

Not End of Socialism

Chinese leaders have concluded that the answer to this problem lies first in further political and economic reforms in the countryside, accompanied by a variety of measures, including programs modeled after the U.S. agricultural extension service and farm-to-market roads.

"Under this system [of family or individual responsibility for output], peasants are the real masters of the collectives, working as producers while participating in management," Mr. Wan said, explaining plans to extend the reforms. "In the past, however, they were laborers, pure and simple."

Mr. Wan was directly criticizing not just Mao's commune system, but the whole philosophy behind his rural development program. He tried to reassure skeptical rural officials that

this did not mean an end to socialism in the countryside, a charge made openly and frequently.

"The Chinese peasants sincerely support the Communist Party," Mr. Wan declared, "and want to follow the socialist road. Never do they want to shake off socialism, but only the yokes that fettered their initiative in the past."

Those yokes have been ideologically motivated agricultural policies that in the past made rice and wheat the "key link" for which other crops were to be sacrificed and that allowed politics and party officials to prevail over the common sense of peasants.

In underscoring these points, made not only by Mr. Wan but by Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang, another innovator in rural policy, the official Chinese press has delighted in showing how the Maoist model, the Dazhai brigade in Shandong province, has dropped its egalitarian approach and adopted a family farming system, permitted individuals to go into sideline businesses and generally subordinated politics to economic development.

Mr. Wan's speech and those of other officials elaborating the reforms reflect a different view of the party's role.

"It is almost as if the peasants are to lead the party," a middle-level government official who is an agricultural specialist commented in Beijing. "This is logical enough, but it is a reversal of the party-knows-best philosophy we have always had. The party and government are to recede into the role of facilitators, not initiators any longer."

households" — farm families that no longer do everything but concentrate on growing vegetables, raising pigs or cultivating rice.

Some individuals or families now work as agro-technicians, setting up irrigation systems or applying fertilizers. Others have left their state planning and agricultural collectives to become construction workers or mechanics.

The difference is that peasants increase their jobs, perhaps signing contracts with the collective to do certain tasks, bonuses for exceeding standards, rather than having rural officials assign their work and then pay them with hidden capitalism and other economic crimes.

However, as Mr. Wan did, Mr. Zhao put the emphasis on solving problems only after they had arisen rather than trying to anticipate all difficulties and stifling initiative with a multitude of regulations.

Mr. Wan went further and enjoined government and party officials from trying to take over the new rural cooperatives, which have the right to elect their own managers. The government has mobilized the newly strengthened court system to protect those farmers whose tractors, trucks and other equipment have been seized by officials who have charged them with hidden capitalism and other economic crimes.

The real economic criminals are those bureaucrats who persist in asserting, wrongfully, the state's monopoly on this or that, and the peasants' position as virtual serfs," a provincial newspaper declared. "These leftists' policies are bankrupt, and they can only pretend otherwise through stealing the honestly earned rewards of others."

ARTS/LEISURE

'Hard Feelings': An Acid Test of Power

By Sheridan Morley

International Herald Tribune

LONDON—"Doing Lucia's 'Hard Feelings' at the Bush" is billed as "a viciously funny play at power and property and the self-destructing mechanism therein. Like Evelyn Waugh in 'A Handful of Dust,' he is trying to show us how laws of the jungle can still apply in a jungle of the cities, and he's on about the clan mentality. By the time all hard feelings have been expressed, some of the members have been

tell us something of the incestuous dangers of a university education.

His play is an acidulated, acerbic and often very funny look at power and property and the self-destructing mechanism therein. Like Evelyn Waugh in "A Handful of Dust," he is trying to show us how laws of the jungle can still apply in a jungle of the cities, and he's on about the clan mentality. By the time all hard feelings have been expressed, some of the members have been

THE LONDON STAGE

ominously expelled from the group, but Queen Viv remains at least outwardly unharmed, and presumably soon to start on the long march to Downing Street.

It's a play about greed and selfishness and insecurity and racial intolerance, made all the more powerful by its refusal to allow a British brick in the window. Lucia's only weapon is that of language, and he uses it with the economy, confidence and wit of a dramatist twice his age and experience. He also deserves some sort of special award for allowing "Casablanca" to play on a video screen in full view of his audience for most of the second act. How many other dramatists would let in that sort of competition, and how many of those would win through to the point where I wasn't even looking at the set when Bergman and Henreid sang the "Marseillaise"? Lucia is a writer to watch for, and "Hard Feelings" is a play to see now. It is at the Bush until the first week of March.

Carol Churchill's "Top Girls," back through March at the Royal Court from a New York triumph, has been hailed by at least one critic as "the best play ever written in Britain by a woman." Up against "Richard of Bordeaux," even

up against "Dusa, Stas, Fish and Vi," that seems to me a risky claim, not least because it begs one of the play's most central questions, which is the precise definition of female achievement in a male world. Even if we accept it, there is still the fact that "Top Girls" is essentially not one but three excellent short plays.

The first is a dinner-table discussion between some legendary historical figures, not least Pope Joan and the Victorian explorer Isabella Bird, about the precise nature of feminine survival and at what cost through the ages. The second is a tough little documentary set in a modern employment agency featuring some case histories of ambitious management secretaries. The third is a tight, taut and marvelous domestic drama about two sisters, one of whom abandons her baby to the other in a bid for professional and personal freedom.

True, these plays are all linked by one character, Marlene (Gwen Taylor), the giver of the dinner party, the manager of the employment agency and the sister who has abandoned her baby. True, too, the other six women all double up so that the debate about feminism and freedom continues across centuries and countries throughout the two-hour evening. But in the end, we have still got three short plays even if they do all contribute to one central theme.

"Top Girls" is not a stridently feminist work of propaganda. Instead, it is a carefully weighted argument, starting in Shavian debate and gradually narrowing down to domestic particulars, about the cost of emancipation and equality. What makes it so powerful is a curious kind of passionate detachment that Churchill has achieved through her start in history, and what makes it such a splendidly powerful evening is the group playing of a wonderfully strong cast in Max Stafford-Clark's powerful production.

Success of TV 'Winds' Carries Seeds of More

By Frank Prial

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — "The Winds of War," the ABC 18-hour saga based on Herman Wouk's novel about World War II, apparently is second only to the 1977 "Roots" as the most-watched mini-series to be aired on American television. As a result of its success, many television executives believe it will exert a profound influence on network programming in the future.

Television viewers, these executives believe, will be watching made-for-television films and mini-series more than ever before. A public-opinion survey conducted late last week by The New York Times underscored this view, finding that the appeal of the series was to all age groups, educational levels and sections of the country.

According to ABC, by Thursday night 110 million people had seen all or part of the series that ended on Sunday night. The series, which tells the story of one U.S. Navy family in the years leading up to the war, starred Robert Mitchum, Ali MacGraw and Jan-Michael Vincent.

"All the networks were pleased with 'Winds of War's' showing," said Steve Mills, vice president for motion pictures for television and mini-series at CBS Entertainment.

"I think we all feel this is the way to go now," Mills said, noting that CBS has mini-series scheduled for the fall. The series, which cost about \$750,000 an hour for a regular weekly television series.

According to The Times poll, the program appealed to all age levels, but particularly the 45-to-64 group, which would have included many who remembered World War II most vividly.

Brandon Stoddard, president of ABC Motion Pictures and the producer of "The Winds of War," said the series proved that "there is a huge available audience for network television when you bring them something that is important and special."

Stoddard emphasized the material rather than the form. "You must remember," he said, "there was a period when the mini-series was pronounced dead. It was not the form that made it nor the form that killed it. There isn't going to be any rush to ABC to do these things. We will do those shows we think are worth doing."

One such show, he swiftly noted, was the mini-series scheduled to begin March 27 based on Colleen McCullough's best-selling novel "The Thorn Birds."

"There have been no official conversations," Stoddard said. "I think everyone, Mr. Wouk and ABC, wanted to see how this experience translated first."

ABC made sure that almost everyone in the country knew about the series. Both the network and its affiliates spent an estimated \$25 million in promoting the series over a period of almost a year. The series itself was said to have cost about \$40 million.

"Winds of War" has shown that, despite the high investment these series require, the risk is not as great as it once was thought to be," Mills said. He estimated that made-for-television films cost about \$1 million an hour to produce and mini-series about \$2 mil-



Michel Subo

Clamma Dale (Fata Morgana), Robert Duvé (the Prince).

Paris Opéra Comique Stages '3 Oranges'

By David Stevens

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The most agreeable aspect of the current Paris opera season has been the sprouting up of the Sale Favart and its restoration to its proper function as the Opéra Comique, along with the repertory that historically belongs there.

The season, put together by Alain Lombard, the Paris Opéra's music director, on the direction of the now-departed Opéra director, Bernard Lefort, opened with "The Tales of Hoffmann" ingeniously shrunk by Jean-Pierre Ponnelle from his huge Salzburg Festival production to fit on a stage about one-third the size. This was followed by a revival of "Carmen" in the production mounted in Rolf Liebermann's final season, based on the Edinburgh Festival original. Now there is a new production of Prokofiev's "The Love for Three Oranges," a work new to the house and itself the world's largest trading center for collectors' plates.

In a warehouse renovated into modern offices, the exchange matches buyers and sellers with a computerized "instanto" system, designed by the same firm that "The Wizard of Oz" used.

Unlike Chicago's other exchanges, trading at Bradford goes on with the quiet click of buttons and video keyboards instead of shouting and the waving of arms. And unlike the other exchanges, where the traders hope they will never see the corn, wheat or oats they have contracted for, the plates at Bradford actually change hands.

The average price of a plate traded on the market is \$75, according to Barbara White, trading floor director. But entire collections for plates from 4,100 limited-edition collections.

The exchange estimates that 5 million Americans, a million each of Canadians and Europeans, and a growing number of Australians, engage in the hobby, which has its roots in a blue-and-white Christmass plate made in 1895 by Bing and Grondahl of Denmark.

Bing and Grondahl has continued to turn out Christmas plates every year since, but the original plate, called "Frozen Window,"

plussed look when the warring partisans of different theatrical theories (characters from the prologue in the audience) greet him with a chorus of boos before a note has sounded.

After that, Daniel Mesguich's staging does not make it any easier to keep up with what is already a wilfully irrational plot. Prokofiev's own libretto is a sendup of a play by Gozzi, itself a parody of Goldoni that cannot mean much to the modern theatergoer. By the time Mesguich is through with it, the result is a parody of a parody of a parody, and that much harder to decipher.

Mesguich and his designer, Mano Paganini, have largely abandoned the world of commedia dell'arte of the original, substituting the world of conventional opera in its place — a world that seems to be methodically destroyed when a group of leather-clad dishevelled toughs pushes down the facade of the king's palace. Mesguich seems to be doing the same thing he did with Lige's "Grand Macabre" at the Paris Opéra two seasons ago — keeping the words and music but supplying his own content, which can be interpreted as the death of opera. All the same, Mesguich supplied some clever visual one-liners and Paganini's sets and costumes are richly decorative.

There were some splendid performances in an uneven cast at the second performance Friday, notably Clamma Dale's Fata Morgana, an extravagant caricature of evil sorcery. Robert Duvé was appealingly lyrical as the melancholy Prince and Christine Barbusa beguiling as Ninette; the veterans Michel Tremont and René Corazon excelled as the King and Truffaldino respectively, and Patti Marmo did a fine comic turn the ferocious bearded cook in drag.

As for "Three Oranges," although French was the language of its 1921 world premiere in Chicago, Prokofiev's most durable and appealing opera seems to have previously made it to Paris only for a couple of performances in 1956 by a visiting Yugoslav company.

The best thing about this new version at the Comique is the vivid and energetic presentation of this inventive, sarcastic and colorful score — the composer was 28 when he wrote it — under the direction of Lawrence Foster, an American who is musical director of the Monte Carlo Orchestra. Foster even participates in the best joke of the staging — feigning a non-

A Plate Marketplace

By Michael Conlon

Reuter

CHICAGO — In a city where everything from plywood to port bellies is boisterously traded, there is a little-known exchange where nothing changes hands but china and crystal plates — 9,000 of them every day.

The Bradford Exchange calls itself the world's largest trading center for collectors' plates.

The subject matter ranges widely, from seasonal themes to Judy Garland and the other principals from the film "The Wizard of Oz."

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Bing and Grondahl has continued to turn out Christmas plates every year since, but the original plate, called "Frozen Window,"

which sold in 1895 for 50 cents, now trades on the exchange for \$4,100.

Other makers have since entered the field, including most of the famous names in china and crystal — Royal Copenhagen of Denmark, d'Arceau-Limoges and Haviland of France, Hummel and Rosenthal of West Germany, Royal Doulton and Wedgwood of Britain and Gorham of the United States.

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London Orchestra Tour*The Associated Press*

LONDON — The London Philharmonic Orchestra is making a 14-city European tour, performing for the first time in Stockholm, Oslo and Budapest. It will be directed by Sir George Solti, its principal conductor, and Klaus Tennstedt, who will assume the post in September. The tour starts Thursday in Brussels and includes Paris, Hamburg, Berlin, Mannheim, Vienna, Stuttgart, Munich, Frankfurt, Barcelona and Madrid.

The tour has softened the market a little bit on the sell side so we're seeing a little more sell activity than we have in the past," White said. But she added, it was still a "very moderately priced market."

The buyers and sellers are usually private collectors. Dealers also use the exchange's services, but are limited to placing two plates at a time on the market, in order to discourage dumping.

Harriet Dakaley, director of brokerage operations, said Bradford also has a European headquarters in Zug, Switzerland, and offices in West Germany, England and Canada, where trades are made, although those operations are not hooked into the U.S. trading operation.

Dow Jones Averages

Day	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.	Adv.	Vol.	Chg.
30 Ind.	100.21	99.90	99.90	-0.31	1,000	100	1,000	-0.31
15 U.S.	120.31	119.92	119.92	-0.14	1,000	100	1,000	-0.14
52 S&P	123.24	122.95	122.95	-0.27	1,000	100	1,000	-0.27
30 Ind.	100.21	99.90	99.90	-0.31	1,000	100	1,000	-0.31
15 U.S.	120.31	119.92	119.92	-0.14	1,000	100	1,000	-0.14
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52 S&P	123.24	122.95	122.95	-0.27	1,000			

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1983

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BUSINESS PEOPLE

New Executive at Control Data Predicts Expansion of Services

"We're looking at the world as our marketplace," said David G. Farnham, newly appointed vice president of operations and international operations for Control Data. "Our plan will be fairly aggressive expansion: in our services ... our data services, our consulting services and our information services."

Mr. Farnham replaces George Brown, senior vice president, who was promoted to president of the international computer giant's peripheral products company. G. Fred Mohr, formerly vice president of British operations, has been named vice president for South European operations and Britain, replacing Mr. Farnham.

"The main problem that I see is that we are in the company, and in the industry, are in a very rapidly expanding market," Mr. Farnham said. "We have to know how to adjust to a rapidly changing marketplace."

"Control Data is unique. We have defined our market as the information processing market, not the computer business."

Control Data, based in Minneapolis, had sales of \$4.3 billion in 1982 and is ranked third among computer companies in the United States and eighth in Europe by the industry publication Datamation. Control Data operates in 46 countries and its international operations account for about 25 percent of sales.

Minneapolis Bank in Hong Kong

Northwestern National Bank of Minneapolis appears ready to become the first regional bank from the U.S. upper Midwest with a commercial banking subsidiary in Asia, according to Gary H. Hawk, managing director of the bank's proposed Hong Kong unit. Northwestern plans to open the facility July 1, pending approval from the U.S. Federal Reserve and the banking commissioners in Hong Kong.

Mr. Hawk said the subsidiary was being created to help Minneapolis-based companies, especially those in agriculture and high technology, to expand in Asia. "We also do a considerable amount of business with Asian companies and Asian banks here," he added.

Northwestern is the flagship of Northwest Bancorporation, a diversified banking and financial services company with 36 banks in seven Midwestern states, a representative office in Mexico City and merchant banks in London and Luxembourg.

Other Appointments

Boris Boeskov, former area director of U.S. and Canadian sales and marketing for the Boeing 737, has been hired as vice-president of marketing worldwide by Mitsubishi Aircraft International, replacing George H. Serrag, who resigned. Mitsubishi Aircraft, a Dallas-based subsidiary of Mitsubishi Heavy Industry of Japan, produces the Diamond 1 business jet and the Marquise and Solitaire executive transports.

Clifford G. Davis Jr., chairman of Excom, is the new chairman of The Business Council, a Washington-based private organization of present and former heads of U.S. corporations. He succeeds Walter Wriston, Citicorp chairman, for the two-year term. Elected vice chairman were Robert Beck of Prudential Insurance; Harry Gray of United Technologies; Philip Hawley of Carter Hawley Hale Stores; and John O'Neil of IBM.

Robert E. Bost has been elected president and chief operating officer and named a director of Armor, the industrial and steel manufacturer based in Middletown, Ohio. Mr. Bost succeeds D.C. Bost, who retired.

Manufacturers Hanover Trust of New York has opened an office in Beijing with Peter R. Light as the bank's representative.

Credit Commercial de France has named Michael Bartsch vice president in charge of Eurobond sales, trading and portfolio management. He succeeds Jean-Claude Damerel, who was appointed senior vice president in charge of export-import financing.

First National Bank of Boston has appointed Michael J. Rowlands a vice president. Based in the bank's European headquarters in London, Mr. Rowlands is responsible for vendor leasing operations throughout Europe, a new position. He joins the bank from Security Pacific International Leasing.

Stephen E. Lofarino has been promoted to the new position of marketing director-Europe, based in London, for the international group McCormick & Co., the Baltimore-based producer of seasonings, flavorings and specialty foods.

The London-based Trushouse Forte hotel, catering and leisure group has appointed Sir Charles Hardie deputy chairman.

Grand Metropolitan, a London-based hotel, brewery, foods and leisure group, has named Frank J. Pizzolito a non-executive director. Mr. Pizzolito is a general partner of Lazard Frères & Co. of New York. P.E.B. Cameron, director and chief financial officer of D'Arcy-McMullan & Masson Worldwide, will join Grand Metropolitan on March 1 as director of planning.

JUDITH ANN YARLONKY

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Feb. 15, excluding bank service charges.

Currency	Dollar Values			
	U.S.S.	Swf.	U.K.	D.K.
Amsterdam	2.646	4.701	17.465	31.222
Buenos Aires	4.714	7.202	19.655	34.202
Brussels	2.646	4.701	17.465	31.222
London (a)	1.545	2.716	10.545	17.254
Paris	1.279	2.172	12.308	19.208
New York	1.544	2.618	0.347	0.572
Paris	1.574	2.652	0.347	0.572
London	1.585	2.697	0.352	0.572
Paris	1.595	2.707	0.352	0.572
ECU	0.612	0.612	0.612	0.612
1 ECU	1.2772	2.0504	2.0502	2.0502

(a) Sterling: 1.1133 Irish £.

(b) Commercial sterile. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000.

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits

Feb. 15

United States	Dollar		Swf.		French		Pounds		ECU		SDR	
	Cash	Prev.	Cash	Prev.	Cash	Prev.	Cash	Prev.	Cash	Prev.	Cash	Prev.
Federal Funds	1.00	0.99	1.00	0.99	1.00	0.99	1.00	0.99	1.00	0.99	1.00	0.99
Prime Rate	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Broker Loan Rate	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5
Comm. Paper, 30-179 days	8.27	8.28	8.27	8.28	8.27	8.28	8.27	8.28	8.27	8.28	8.27	8.28
3-month Treasury Bills	8.27	8.28	8.27	8.28	8.27	8.28	8.27	8.28	8.27	8.28	8.27	8.28
6-month Treasury Bills	8.27	8.28	8.27	8.28	8.27	8.28	8.27	8.28	8.27	8.28	8.27	8.28
CDY 36-48 days	8.18	8.19	8.18	8.19	8.18	8.19	8.18	8.19	8.18	8.19	8.18	8.19
CDY 4-8 days	8.02	8.02	8.02	8.02	8.02	8.02	8.02	8.02	8.02	8.02	8.02	8.02
West Germany	6	6	5.48	5.48	5.48	5.48	5.48	5.48	5.48	5.48	5.48	5.48
Lombard Rate	5	5	5.48	5.48	5.48	5.48	5.48	5.48	5.48	5.48	5.48	5.48
Overnight Rate	5.48	5.48	5.48	5.48	5.48	5.48	5.48	5.48	5.48	5.48	5.48	5.48
One Month Interbank	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.45
3-month Interbank	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
6-month Interbank	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
Japan	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
Discount Rate	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
Call Money	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
60-day Interbank	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%

Sources: Commerzbank, Bank of Tokyo, Lloyds Bank, Swiss Banker & Trust.

Key Money Rates

United States

Feb. 15

Dollar

Prev.

Swf.

Prev.

French

Prev.

UK

Prev.

ECU

Prev.

SDR

Prev.

1 M.

2 M.

3 M.

6 M.

1 Y.

1 M.

2 M.

3 M.

6 M.

1 Y.

1 M.

2 M.

3 M.

6 M.

1 Y.

1 M.

2 M.

3 M.

6 M.

1 Y.

1 M.

2 M.

SPORTS

Born-Again Christians Putting Faith in NHL

By Kathy Blumenstock

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The brainy business of hockey, with juggling checks and stick swinging as a way of life, hardly seems the ideal place to practice the golden rule. Spear dry negotiator?

"I don't think they're incompatible kinds of situations," said Ed Stanisowski of the Winnipeg Jets. "If part of hockey is getting the puck out of the corner and giving a guy a clean check, you do it. There's no need to be dirty or break the rules to do your job and live up to the Lord's will."

Like many other players in the National Hockey League, Stanisowski calls himself a "Christian athlete," one who has sought reassurance in religion and has "made the commitment" to Jesus Christ. Some of them talk about their faith freely, even eagerly; others are so unobtrusive that few observers recognize they are, indeed, born-again Christians.

"They play aggressive hockey with team spirit and an unselfish attitude," said Don Lissener, a former player who runs a Montreal organization called Hockey Ministries International. "But they have a low-key approach." Doug Jarvis, Mike Gartner,

Mike Murphy, Michel Dion, Doug Small, Darcy Rota, Stanisowski, Paul Baxter, Ed Kea, Mike Groulx, Ryan Walker and other names familiar to hockey followers are all born-again Christians.

They find no conflict between what they do for a living and what they practice.

"Our first job is to play hockey," said Walter. "Mike [Gartner] said once, 'We're paid to win. Exactly. We aren't paid to study the Bible. There's that talk of Christians are purists, that win or lose they'll just walk away from the team. But that's just talk.'

Walter, like some others, is zealous as a missionary in his involvement. "There are a lot of people missing the boat. I'm more than willing to share my faith," he said. "If this is it, you want others to know it, too."

Like many others in his profession, Walter turned to faith as a way of seeking a higher meaning in an affluent existence.

"I had lots of money, was captain of the team, owned a house and a car, which not many 21-year-olds can," he said. "With all that I knew I should be on top of the world. What's left? But I was having a void in my life."

A "heavy kind of question" confronted Walter. "I kept thinking, if the plane goes down, am I ready to die?" he said. He turned to the Bible and increased his awareness of world outside hockey.

"As we look away from home, seeing all the parties, drinking, late nights, created a tremendous conflict for me," said Stanisowski.

The term born-again Christian is sometimes applied incorrectly, but basically it's a "rebirth of the spirit," he said.

"Rather than focusing on the selfish things in the world, you recognize you're here for a purpose," he said. "The ability and skill I have are not by chance. And given the opportunity to use it for God's glory, I do, whether I'm playing hockey or sitting on the bench."

If some of what comes their way is ridiculous, mild or severe, the players live with it. "I think the mocking is in just a kidding way," Walter said. "Any time someone is different from the crowd, there's a question."

For a long stretch when Kea played for the Atlanta (now Calgary) Flames, he was the only born-again Christian on the team. But his influence reached several teammates, and the Flames became, to a degree, factionalized.

Such a situation can divide a club. But if the presence of Christian athletes on a hockey team hampers its efficiency, no coach or player will say so.

Bryan Murray, the Washington Capitals coach, said when he first took over, he was aware that Walter, Gartner and a few other Christian players had meetings. Walter "was very religious, and I know he tried to get some of the other guys interested," Murray said.

But rather than do something about it — "what would you do anyway?" — Murray said nothing, but did acknowledge that something different like that, which takes attention away from hockey, isn't good for a team.

When Walter was traded to Montreal last September, the situation dissolved. "Mike [Gartner] and Doug [Jarvis] are very quiet about it," Murray said. Gartner's request to be a bit late for practice on Sundays so he can attend church does not bother Murray. "And during his time off, I'm not going to follow a guy around, to a bar or to church. What they do is their business."

Lissener, a former player in the Montreal system, started his or-

ganization because he saw a need for it. He helps NHL teams set up chapel services for teams on the road and stays in touch with the network of Christian players, offering a periodical newsletter and encouraging words.

"As we look at the person of Christ, you might think of him as meek, but that word really means power under control."

"For instance, Jarvis plays a scrappy game — never dirty, but hardly 'meek.' The motivation and desire to excel is greater than before. You're trying to satisfy your fans, coach and team, as well as yourself and the Lord."

Like other observers, Murray is puzzled by the hockey-playing born-again Christians.

"With Ryan, he'd say he'd go all out, but he wouldn't fight," Murray said. "One time last year, [Pittsburgh's] Paul Baxter was skating off the ice and his lane was just awful. Worse than mine. I asked Ryan how this guy could be a Christian, yet come off cussing like that? Ryan just said, 'Bryan, he's one we're not very proud of.'

Walter, Stanisowski and the rest see few drawbacks in their spirituality. "The Apostle," Paul said, "Run the race as a Christian." Stanisowski said, "even if for a wreath that will wilt." If he used a sports analogy, there must be something positive, some connection about athletics. He could've used any analogy. I'm sure it's all part of a plan."

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*Cruel Metamorphosis of Enzo Bearzot**International Herald Tribune*

LONDON — The philosophy of quitting while you're ahead, as tempting to the sportsman as the apple was to Adam, will haunt Enzo Bearzot for the rest of his days. He had his chance, and blew it.

Indeed, the suggestion had been put to him in the hour he was lifted shoulder-high by the players who unexpectedly won the World Cup last summer. Leave me to the sunshine, Bearzot in effect pleaded then: today I am too happy to look into the future.

Yet the warnings were all around. Bearzot's team had become world champion against a tide of such ferocious Italian newspaper hostility that its camp in

spite them (and, in the case of archenemy Italo Allodi, to temporarily remove them) as it was believed that his aging squad had further golden mileage in it.

By Sunday Bearzot's triumph had turned to stone. He stood in Limassol declaring his disbelief that his world-beaters could play in so unrecognized a way.

Statistics alone emphasized the failure. Cyprus had lost 34 of its previous 58 internationals, and although Italy had lost a friendly in Rome to Switzerland (while under the influence of midsummer celebrations) and although it had failed to beat Czechoslovakia and Romania in the European championship, even Bearzot had said that "nothing less than a three-goal win in Cyprus will satisfy me."

Enzo, how could you? And it was nearly worse. Italy, whose task at qualifying for the European finals 1984 is now a mountain, actually fell behind before Francesco Graziani spared the blushes with an equalizer.

The Italian media are crucifying Bearzot. Rino Tommasi, a leading Milanese commentator, preempted this latest fall from grace by asking: "What does the world have to learn from the Italian World Cup victory? Nothing. Absolutely nothing."

Of course, Paolo Rossi, the six-goal superstar of last summer, the alleged match fixer arrested so that his boot could score for Italy and earn him riches beyond the dreams of millionaires, is a catalyst for blame alongside his manager.

Rossi's limbs have not withstood the year's sudden return to top flight. His muscles have stretched to breaking point. His celebrity has sapped some vitality and his goal-scoring has dried up — only three in the league for Juventus and none in the four internationals. And the whole of Italy, bar Bearzot, knows that Sandro Altobelli would have done far better.

Spain will be different. Few of the Spaniards humiliated in the World Cup remain, but Spain is Spain: Doubtless encouraged by UEFA's predicted innocuous non-punishment to Barcelona again last weekend, the boots will fly.

The Netherlands, of course, was never angelic. Even in the heyday there were harsh elements amid the beauty, but I'm willing to bet that among all the reasons Cruyff has for not answering the call, his own pained memories of life with Barcelona and the illegal kicking that UEFA condones as a Spanish custom are paramount.

It may be early for the Ides of March, but the prospects — for European soccer under unchecked Spanish boots, for Bearzot with the knives being sharpened once more — are mighty unhealthy. And so unnecessary.



Enzo Bearzot

United Press International

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued From Back Page)

AUTO SHIPPING

TRANSCAP 20, rue Le Somer, 75116 Paris, Tel. 500 05 04, Nica 85 95 32, Antwerp 31 05 01, Corse 39 43 44.

FRANTRAIL MAIN, W. Germany, H. Tornow, GmbH, Tel. 0611-468071, Pick-up all over Europe = ro/ro/ships.

AUSTRIA: 01-2000-2001, 01-2002-2003, 01-2004-2005, 01-2006-2007.

MOORHEAD: 200-2001, 2002-2003, 2004-2005, 2006-2007.

ROCKAWAY: 200-2001, 2002-2003, 2004-2005, 2006-2007.

MOORHEAD: 200-2

OBSERVER

The Mane Chance

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — When visitors from elsewhere start calling New York a silly town I take them to the corner of Eighth Avenue and 42d Street and point up toward Seventh Avenue and Times Square. "Name any crime forbidden in any code of law written since the dawn of time," I say, "and at this very moment you can find someone in this block who has committed it, is planning to commit it, or is committing it right now."

Until this week the block has never let New York down when challenged by an out-of-towner. A skeptical Chicagoan went home defeated one day when, in less than three minutes, I was able to introduce him to an arsonist, a pickpocket, an ax killer, a jury subornor, a child molester, a receiver of stolen goods, four car thieves, eight violators of the Mann Act, 16 juveniles who'd stolen welfare checks from neighbors' mailboxes and three men planning the armed robbery of a nursing home.

Another time challenged by a Texan, I even found a man who committed mayhem. Actually, mayhem isn't a crime, but only an old policeman's joke in which it's defined as the act of displaying yourself in the nude to a blind person.

I reasoned that, whether mayhem was a crime or not, if there were people in the world who thought it was a crime those people would be on 42d Street looking for a chance to commit it. I equipped the Texan with a white cane and dark glasses and, sure enough, a 42d Streeter bounded out of a doorway, committed mayhem and ran. Then yesterday, my friend Winokur from Iowa dropped in full of abuse about New York not having any hair on its chest compared to Iowa City. I took him to Eighth Avenue and 42d Street and read him the challenge.

"All right," he said, "let's see you find a horse-napper."

My usual sources on the street were stymied. "Man, I stole a lot of dogs and cats," one of them said, "and even some sheep a couple of times — you know, for the wool — but where am I going to keep a hot horse in a one-room, fifth-floor walkup?"

We tried the subway. A source

who supports himself by sucking tokens out of subway turnstiles said, yes, as a matter of fact he had heard some people who had read about the Irish horse-napping talking about it. How it would be a quicker way to get rich than selling acid and grass on the subway steps. How they could keep the horse in the subway until they collected the \$27 million."

"Are they going to do it?"

"You crazy, man? I told those guys, 'You guys talking about a thoroughbred horse, not about your average run-of-the-mill human New Yorker. You put a thoroughbred horse down here, in two hours the smell will kill him.'"

Winokur was gloating. "I told you it was a silly town."

In desperation I took him to see Harry, the grand old mastermind, as he is known along the street because of his profound philosophical and sociological insights. His gummy old eyes recovered a spark of their youthful fire when he heard the word "horse-napping."

"An inspired idea!" he croaked. "Just when I was ready to die because I thought I'd seen it all, you bear news of a whole new kind of crime — horse-napping. Tell me, my loves, how is it done?"

He stopped me sadly halfway through the Irish tale. "It will never catch on with this modern generation," he sighed.

"Why not?"

"It is a crime that takes hoofs — Plenty. Plenty of hoofsah. New Yorkers don't have it any more."

"What is hoofsah?" asked Winokur.

"It is the quality which enables a man to steal a thoroughbred horse-hide it in a subway where it dies of the smell, then sue the city for \$2.7 million for being in violation of the Clean Air Act," said Harry. "New Yorkers don't have it anymore."

"A silly town," said Winokur.

So I took him back in the subways with his Iowa-pure nostrils. I could have left him there to teach him a lesson, but I hauled him out after 10 minutes and took him to my apartment where, after reviving, he observed that it wasn't big enough to hide a thoroughbred horse-hair.

New York Times Service

According to the New Musical Express, "Denver's milky ecology dry as a source for material." Here we come to a touchy question. Where does milking stop and power for worthy causes begin? When Denver's fame gets him on network television to promote a concert, he also speaks of his favorite causes like world hunger and ecology and the publicity goes both ways. Which is using which, and does it matter? During a recent tour of Europe, Denver was on a French television news program. He said to himself, "What am I doing singing a love song here on the news? Then I thought with all this bad stuff going on in the world, maybe it's a good idea to remind people that there is still this other thing, love, that means a lot to everybody."

Cliches are often no less true for being cliches. How about this? "We need more awareness." This incredible expenditure on defense capability and weaponry is taking away from what we need to spend to solve the biggest problems — unemployment, recession. I think we should put people to work by spending on living, not weaponry. "Livingly," that's Buck Fuller's word, not mine."

Buckminster Fuller called it "spaceship earth" and his geodesic domes have been constructed around the world. Denver wrote a song about him, "What One Man Can Do." They are working together in Denver's Windstar Foundation, which is active in energy research and development. He describes one project with undisguised pride:

"We took an old ranch house which used to cost \$400 a month to heat and it is now energy efficient. Using different aspects of solar technology, and a windmill, we produce more energy than we use now. We feed it

John Denver

By Michael Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — John Denver makes an easy target. Anybody who (according to RCA Records) has sold 100 million records can't be all good.

Then there's that voice that has been described as "thin and whiny." The rock press really lays into Denver. His "sophomoric" songs contain "homespun banalities" they are "saccharine, easy-listening fodder that plumb the depths of naivete." His instrumental ability is "extremely limited." You begin to suspect that anybody so universally disliked by the rock press can't be all bad.

Part of the aggression probably has to do with that all-American boy next door, buck-toothed, sunburned country grin, the blond bangs hanging over the forehead. How can a band that pretty actually contain anything? And that homespun manner, ask him if he skis and he answers: "You betcha."

Is John Denver for real?

What journalists call "simplistic," Denver sees as "universal." "When people in Japan sing 'Rocky Mountain High,' it's not about the Rocky Mountains, it's about self-discovery. All of us are concerned with self-discovery. 'Back Home Again' is not about my place in Colorado, it's not a truckers' song; it's about anybody who comes back home after being away for awhile. 'Leaving on a Jet Plane' is about leaving someone you love to go to do something you have to do, and God it kills you to go. We all experience these things. Music continually points out our humanity."

Now 39, Denver was born John Henry Denzendorf in Roswell, New Mexico, a career U.S. Air Force pilot, moved around quite a bit. When they were living in Tucson, Arizona, his grandmother gave him a guitar, and then they moved to Montgomery, Alabama. He did not know a single person there, he was just one more military brat. Playing guitar got him through that situation. The family moved to Fort Worth, Texas, and it happened again.

When he was 16 he started "working on wheat harvests from Texas to the Dakotas. I drove trucks and combines. When I was 18 I worked in a lumber camp in Washington. A lot of the loggers had been in prison, they were a tough bunch, but the things that always made friends for me was playing the guitar and singing. I went to college to study architecture but I was a bad student so I dropped out of college either to get music out of my system so I could go to school seriously, or see how far I could take this thing."

He wrote "Leaving on a Jet Plane," an enormous hit for Peter, Paul and Mary, brought out his first solo album, "Rhymes and Reasons," in 1969, and took "this thing" very far indeed. His pastoral tenor voice, accompanied by acoustic guitar, combined folk music with the calmer strains of rock.

Is There a Rocky Mountain High? You Betcha, Says the Man Who Wants to Sing From the Moon



Denver: "Livingry" not weaponry.

According to the New Musical Express, "Denver's milky ecology dry as a source for material." Here we come to a touchy question. Where does milking stop and power for worthy causes begin? When Denver's fame gets him on network television to promote a concert, he also speaks of his favorite causes like world hunger and ecology and the publicity goes both ways. Which is using which, and does it matter? During a recent tour of Europe, Denver was on a French television news program. He said to himself, "What am I doing singing a love song here on the news? Then I thought with all this bad stuff going on in the world, maybe it's a good idea to remind people that there is still this other thing, love, that means a lot to everybody."

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"We took an old ranch house which used to cost \$400 a month to heat and it is now energy efficient. Using different aspects of solar technology, and a windmill, we produce more energy than we use now. We feed it

back into the Colorado grid and they pay us for it. We are also experimenting with gardening and are growing things that are not supposed to be able to grow in the mountains. One of these days people are going to have to know how to feed themselves and we want to help them learn."

Asked how he feels about nuclear power, he points to the setting sun out the window: "Once more I refer to my friend, Buck Fuller, who says nuclear power is great. It's been proven in the universe to be quite beneficial. It's also been proven that it needs to be about 93 million miles away."

He served on President Jimmy Carter's commission on world and domestic hunger and he is on the board of the Hunger Project, "which I had something to do with founding. The Hunger Project is an educational entity which tries to teach people what hunger around the world costs in terms of human potential. 'Survival' has always been based on you or me. If there's one bushel of wheat left, I'm going to take it from you and yours and keep it for me and mine. One of things we said in the Hunger Commission report is that there's enough to go around. When we could do a lot more to sustain our own security by supporting the development of the Third World, helping people help themselves, creating new trading partners, than we would by selling them weapons. It's now you and me, not you or me."

"As I became more interested in the environment and moved to the mountains [he lives near Aspen, Colorado] and more of my songs began to reflect my love of nature, I met Captain Cousteau on his boat 'Calypso,'

filmed it and made that part of my prime-time TV variety special that won an Emmy. We talked about a lot of the things we're talking about here. He asked me to be on the board of the Cousteau Society, which I am."

"My love of music and the enormous success I've had with it has given me the opportunity to go around the world and meet interesting people and become involved with interesting work. It has given me an opportunity to talk about the way I look at the world. I see that I can help bring people together."

"My fans seem to be growing. Last week I had dinner with the president of Yugoslavia and he asked me to sing for him, which I did. My fans tell me that my songs are played when babies are being born, and at weddings. I may have a chance this year to sing in Russia and China. What if I should get a chance to go into space [he has filed an application with NASA to go to the moon] and maybe write a song up there, and have it say something about bringing people together? Maybe my songs are just pretty and people will just go on singing them at weddings, maybe there are other meanings in them. I don't know. But it certainly makes me happy doing it."

Naive? Sophomoric? Banal? Maybe.

PEOPLE

3 Musicians Honored

The first Wolf Foundation award in music will be given jointly to the American pianist Vladimir Horowitz, the French composer Olivier Messiaen and the Israeli musicologist and composer Josef Tal, the foundation announced in Tel Aviv. Horowitz, 78, a Russian-born New York resident, was honored for his "outstanding contributions to the art of musical interpretation." Messiaen, 75, of Paris, was cited for "inspired and inspiring extension of our world of sound." A famed church organist, he joined the Conservatoire of Paris as a professor in 1942 after being freed from a German prison of war camp. Tel Aviv, 73, head of the department of musicology at Jerusalem's Hebrew University, is a pioneer in electronic music and helped establish the Center of Electronic Music in Jerusalem. The Wolf Prize is a \$100,000 award for achievement in physics, agriculture, chemistry, mathematics, medicine, arts and, this year, music. . . . The British artist David Hockney, 45, won the Hamburg Foundation's 25,000-mark (\$10,400) Shakespeare Prize in recognition of his contribution to the arts over the last two decades. The prize, endowed by a Hamburg merchant, Alfred C. Toepfer, is awarded annually for special achievements in literature or the arts.

Stuart Blanch, the archbishop of York, the second-highest-ranking prelate in the Church of England and one of its most outspoken clergymen, announced that he will retire in August, five years earlier than he would normally have to. Appointed the 94th archbishop of York in 1975, Blanch celebrated his 65th birthday two weeks ago. Blanch ranks behind Robert Runcie, the archbishop of Canterbury, in the hierarchy of the church, whose temporal head is Queen Elizabeth II. Last November, he said that two of the "infallible" papal decrees — on the Immaculate Conception and the bodily assumption of Mary — had no scriptural basis and "clearly constitute a formidable barrier to further progress" toward unity with the Roman Catholic Church.

George Simeon, who turned 80 on Saturday or Sunday, said he is continuing to write because "I just need it, but it will not be published during my lifetime." Congratulatory letters and telegrams have been piling up, promising to match the more than 10,000 he received 10 years ago. Officially, he was 80 on Saturday, but the "real" anniversary was Sunday because his superstitious mother, who gave birth on a Friday the 13th, predated the event in the civil register. He has been a resident of Switzerland for 28 years, but there is no Swiss background in any of his 80 Maigret stories or in the 132 novels, the psychological novels that put his name into the literary encyclopedias. "I never write about places as long as I live in them," he said.

Janet Cooke, the former Washington Post reporter stripped of a Pulitzer Prize two years ago for a story that represented fiction as fact, is in print again with her first article since the 1981 incident that

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